The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 833. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 2, No. 47.

Wm. A. B. Satterfield, Editor. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Written for the Blair County Whig.

A LITTLE STORY FOUNDED ON FACT.

TOO LATE.

BY LUELLA NORRIS.

"Come, Mary, sit nearer where I can see your calm, sweet face, and take your hand in mine, and then I can sleep; now kiss me Mary."

The speaker was a young girl apparently about nineteen, and as she lay back in the bed, her long black curls falling over her snowy brow and throat; her dark eye resting so lovingly on her sister, she seemed too pure, too holy for earth. Her sister, a beautiful girl some years her senior, drew her chair nearer the bed, and taking the small white hand in hers, kissed the snowy brow, as she said, "Sleep, dear sister, I will sit near you; now try and sleep and then you will feel better, and as she spoke her eyes were filled with tears which were brushed away, and all was silent in the chamber of death.

I was spending the summer with my relations in the quiet little village of B--, when I first became acquainted with sweet little Lulu Fay.

I met her first at an evening party at my aunts, in company with Dr. Hewitt, who was spending the summer with his relations. Oh! how beautiful she looked that evening as she entered the room. She wore a plain blue silk dress; on her bosom a white rose, while her hair fell in heavy ringlets over her shoulders. How proudly Dr. Hewitt watched her as she gaily chatted and seemed to be admired and loved by all; but ah! poor Lulu, little did you then know of the deceit and fickleness of this world.

Dr. Hewitt returned in the autumn to the city, promising to return the coming spring to claim her as his bride.

After he left, Lulu was for a while happy; receiving letters every week overflowing with love, and always speaking of the coming spring with pleasure. But this was not to last long. At last the letters came less frequently and were not so full of love, but often spoke of the gay circle in which he moved. Lulu saw the change; her step was no longer the light elastic trip of old, but was slow and measured. The roses commenced to fade from her cheeks. Still she would try to hope for the best, thinking that he would come in the spring to see her and then he would no longer falter. But, ah! poor heart, thou wert too trusting. The letters had now ceased to come at all, and Lulu was drooping daily, but still no word of complaint or reproach ever was heard.—She gradually faded till it was again midsummer, when she was confined to her room. It was now very evident that, that fatal disease, consumption, was fast doing its work. She would often call her sister to her bedside and talk long and earnestly, speaking always of him who had destroyed her happiness, and expressing a wish that she might see him once before she died. But we will now leave Lulu and her sister where we first saw them, and take a peep into the parlor of Mr. S. We see a tall, graceful lady seated on the sofa and beside her speaking in a low tone we see Dr. Hewitt: there is a ring at the door and a servant sent to inquire if Dr. Hewitt is there. Suddenly he appeared at the door and a letter is handed him, quickly he opens and reads:

"DR. HEWITT:

Lulu is at the point of death, wishes to see you once more on earth.

"In haste, MARY FAY."

Quickly he thrust the letter into his pocket and returned to his seat on the sofa, talking away as though nothing had occurred; still you could see a restlessness in his manner which he could not conceal.

Soon he left, and we will now follow him to his own room, and watch him as he paces up and down the room, saying to himself, "Oh! what a villian I am, to thus destroy the happiness of one *so good, so pure*, all for gold, destroy my own happiness and give such pure unselfish love for gold. I will go, yes, I *must* see her *immediately*."

After Mary seated herself by the bed, Lulu fell into a sweet sleep, starting once or twice she exclaimed, "I see him now; he is coming. I told you I would see him once more."

Finally she awoke, and looking up said, "Has he come, Mary?"

"No, not yet sister; I think he will be here soon, be patient Lulu darling."

"Come closer, sister, and here take this ring which he gave me, put it on his finger, tell him when he looks at it to think of Lulu, tell him I forgive him, sister, and oh! warn him not to trifle with the affections of others! I am growing cold, cold, I will never see him on earth. Tell him to meet me in heaven, where I already see the angels waiting to welcome me. Kiss me sister, I am going home, home—where there is no more sorrow,—and no m-o-r-e—no m-o-r-e—

But the beautiful eyes had closed forever, and the poor troubled heart was forever at rest.

A carriage might have been seen rolling slowly up to the door that evening, and soon Dr. Hewitt is at the door; but all is hushed! He plainly sees that death has been there. He comes too late! Mary met him at the door and they enter the chamber of death together, where they had a long talk, and Dr. Hewitt came out a better man. He remained till after the funeral with Mary, he then returned to the city, where he still lives, doing all the good he can, and, every autumn he visits sister Mary, (as he calls her) who still resides in the village, and together they visit Lulu's grave. He learned how well he loved her "TOO LATE."

The Battle of Chickamauga

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—On the 15th the corps of Gens. Crittenden and Thomas were in line, and on the morning of the same day Gen McCook's reached its starting point from the Lookout Valley. On the 17th it was also in its proper position. The line extended from right to left along the West Chickamauga up to McLamore's "Cove"—a local designation for the long, narrow, wooded valleys with which this region abounds—formed by the Pigeon and Lookout Mountains. Being protected by the West Chickamauga in front, and resting upon a ridge of mountains, the roads over which to our secondary base at Bridgeport we held, it was strong in itself, but weak in relation to our lines of communication. It covered our intermediate depot of supplies at the railroad terminus at Bridgeport, but at the same time the wide gap it left between the nearest wing of the army and Chattanooga exposed our lines of communication from Bridgeport through the latter town—the route the wagon trains followed—and invited turning manœuvres.

Cincinnati, Sept. 25—In the course of the 17th, already unmistakable signs indicated that the enemy had discovered the weak points of our position, and were massing their forces in front of our left centre and left, for the manifest purpose of crushing those parts of our lines, or getting between them and Chattanooga. A corresponding movement by the left flank was thence made by the whole army further down the West Chickamuga, so that on Friday morning our extreme left rested at Gorden's Mill, at at the crossing of the Chickamauga by the Lafayette pike, about twelve miles south west of Chickamauga. On the morning of the 18th, Friday, a portion of the expected reinforcements, consisting of two brigades of the reserve corps, respectively commanded by Colonels McCook and Mitchel, made their appearance near Chattanooga, and were immediately ordered to make a reconnoissance towards Ringgold, and develop the intentions of the enemy from that quarter.

They came upon the advance of Longstreet's corps, pushed it back for some distance, took a number of prisoners from it, and fully established the anticipated concentration of the enemy in front of our left. All day Friday the cavalry, covering our front, skirmished with different bodies of the enemy issuing from the various gaps of the Pigeon Mountains, and advancing upon and again retiring from our line. No serious collision, however, occurred. It was evident the rebel generals meant to create a false impression as to the points of our line against which they proposed to strike a blow with concentrated power. But General Rosecrans was not deceived. The reports from the front all tended to confirm his previous impression that an onset in overwhelming numbers was contemplated upon our left flank, and that it had to be met by a still further shifting line toward Chattanooga.

Accordingly, on Friday night the division of Brannan and Baird, formely commanded by Generals Rousacau and Reynolds, of Thomas' corps, together with Johnston's of Mc Cook's corps, moved from the centre to the left of Crittenden's corps. They were in their new positions at daybreak. The two other divisions of McCook's corps, Davis' and Sheridans', were to move into the position abandoned by Thomas' corps, but had not time to assume it fully before the commencement of the action on the next morning. On the morning of Saturday our line, then, appeared as follows: On the extreme left, Brannan; next, Baird and Reynolds, with Johnston in reserve in the centre; Palmer on the right of Reynolds, and Van Cleve on his left. The line, as already stated, was to be completed by Davis' and Sheridan's divisions, faced a little east of south.

The early forenoon passed away without forewarning of the approaching conflict; but shortly before eleven o'clock the storm that had been brewing all the morning on the rebel sides burst forth in the expected direction. At that time a long mass of rebel infantry was seen advancing upon Brannan's division, on the extreme left. It first came upon the second brigade, Colonel Broxton commanding, and soon forced it back, despite its determined resistance. The two other brigades of the divisions at once came to its assistance, and succeeded in checking the progress of the rebels, and driving them back, but their column being in turn strongly reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was this assault that they pushed Brannan back to and beyond his position in the line, and thus uncovered the left of Baird's division.

Making prompt use of their advantage, they changed their course to the left, and speedily enveloped Scribner's and King's brigades—the latter of Regulars. They were almost surrounded, but managed to disentangle themselves, after fearful loss. The crushing rebel masses next came upon Johnson's division, and rolled it upon Reynolds', which also became speedily involved in the desperate struggle. The stubborn resistance of those divisions, however, and the sweeping fire of some batteries posted under the personal supervision of General Rosecrans, arrested at last their sweeping advance.

The division of Brannan and Baird having been rallied, General Thomas ordered a general advance of the right, and soon the tide of battle was decidedly turned in our favor. With cheers our lines advanced, halting only at times to fire on the enemy with musketry. Several times the latter's retreating line stopped and vainly tried to retain their gained ground; but steadily they were driven from position to position, and by four o'clock all the ground lost was nearly recovered. Several batteries belonging to Generals Baird's and Brannan's divisions, whose horses had been killed and supports were swept away, were retaken, and several hundred prisoners captured. The enemy left all their dead and nearly all their wounded on the field. There were at least five hundred of the former. The rebel troops engaging Thomas belonged to Buckner's and Longstreet's commands.

At the time the struggle was turning in our favor on the left, Bragg's army proper, consisting ot the corps of Polk and Hill, (formerly Hardee's) moved to a most determined and well-executed attack upon Palmer's and Van Cleve's divisions in the centre. Its object was obviously to relieve the defeated rebel right. Palmer and Van Cleve soon found themselves overpowered, and their divisions breaking. Their complete rout was imminent, when Davis' division came to their support on Van Cleve's right. The timely reinforcements at first had the effect of checking the enemy and restoring our line, but the rebel attack was speedily renewed with great numbers, and the centre again compelled to yield. Davis was forced to the right and Van Cleve to the left and the enemy advanced through the opening made in our line, threatening to take the centre and right by their flanks, as they had done on the left.

At this critical juncture Sheridan's division appeared, and was at once thrown upon the enemy. It stood its ground gallantly for a while, but becoming soon exposed to a destructive flank fire, was also compelled to fall back. Fortunately, the division of Generals Wood and Negley, that had been early withdrawn from Gordon's Mills when the rebel attack on the left threatened to be successful, now came to the rescue. After a brief contest the rebels found themselves at last matched, and commenced giving away in their turn, Reynolds having also been sent to the assistance of the centre.

After the repulse of the rebel right an advance was ordered, and the orginal position regained about sunset.

About dark the enemy made another demonstration, with a heavy artillery and musketry fire upon the centre, but, eliciting a lively response, they soon abandoned this last effort of the day. Thus ended the battle of the 19th. It has been a defensive one on our part, and although we lost no ground, and probaly less men and material than the enemy, its results could hardly be claimed as a triumph of Union arms. No substantial advantage had been won, and a large portion of the army was badly shattered. That the enemy, with his numerical superiority, would be able to offer again battle on the following day could well be supposed. Gen. Rosecrans anticipated a renewal of the struggle, and prepared for it.

During the night the position of our forces was changed. The line was made to rest along a crossroad running northeast and southwest, and connecting the Rossville and Lafayette roads. By this disposition our extreme, right was made to rest on Missionary Ridge. The new line was a mile shorter than that of the day before. The different divisions were disposed in this order: From right to left, one brigade of Negley's, Johnson's, Baird's, Palmer's, Reynolds', two brigades of Negley's, Wood's, Sheridan's and Davis'; Brannan's and Van Cleve's formed the reserve. The mounted brigades of Wilder and Mintey covered the right flank.

Sunday morning broke upon the hostile armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the universal expectation on our side, the enemy again allowed the early hours, well suited to offensive manœuvres, to pass away undisturbed by the sounds of battle. The adaptation of their plan of attack to our new line doubtless necessitated this. About nine o'clock a few shots were heard at various points of our front, but it was only at a little before ten that the report of whole volleys announced the resumption of the fight in good earnest. The firing that had begun upon our left at once assumed the fiercest character. The enemy repeated the tactics of the previous day by throwing himself first upon our extreme left, formed by General Beatty's brigads of Negley's division. It stood the onset for some time but finally retired.

Desiring to unite the two portions of General Negley's command. General Rosecrans ordered General Wood's division to take the position of the two brigades stationed further to the right. The rebels, perceiving the withdrawal of Negley, and believing it to be a retreat in good earnest, quickly also moved upon the centre, and the action speedily became general.—Finding themselves unable to make an impression on Wood, the enemy, after the lapse of an hour or so seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by Thomas.

During the night, our troops had constructed along the line barries of logs and fence-rails, and thus comparatively sheltered, they kept a continuous, murderous musketry fire upon the enemy. Our artillery was planted upon higher ground in the rear, and fired over the infantry.—Destructive as our fire from small arms and cannon was, it did not stay the advance of the rebels. At times they staggered, but only to rally and push again forwards towards our line. With frantic yells, Longstreet's and Bill's corps both came rolling steadily on, in columns by battalions. Our centre, weakened to the extent of almost one-third, was not strong enough for success in this unequal contest. Closer and closer approached the shouting, hostile masses, and at last forced Brannan's division to yield its position.

Meanwhile, as General Reynolds was severely pressed, General Wood was ordered to march instantly by the left flank, pass Brannan, and go to his relief. Davis and Sheridan were to shift over to left, and thus close up the line. As the occasion was urgent, General Wood drew in his skirmishers with considerable haste, and the rebels, for the second time, mistaking a withdrawal for a flight, pressed forward like a torrent, and poured musketry, canister, and grape into the flank of the division, moving upon a double quick. The men endeavored for a time to keep their files in order, but as the pitiless storm of lead and iron continued to be hurled against them the regiments began to spread out like a fan, wider and wider, until finally they were torn to flinders.—This was especially the case with the brigade commanded by Colonel Buell.—Parker's brigade alone passed on to its destination comparatively intact.

The battle now extended upon its most critical phase. The breaks temporaily caused by the shiftings of divisions from one point of the line to another, were so promptly perceived and turned to advantage by the enemy that they proved fatal, and cost the loss of the day. Davis' division, coming up to take Wood's position on the extreme left, was taken with great suddenness and fury by the left flank and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously the weak remnants of Van Cleve's and Palmer's division, exposed by the withdrawal of Davis, were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion.

The route on the left and the right was now complete, and even the exertions of General Rosecrans and his staff, who, with drawn swords, attempted to restore order, were of no avail. Streams of demoralized, uncontrollable men fleeing toward the rear, were all that remained of a large portion of the army.

After that fatal break our line was not again reformed during the day. The army was, in fact, cut in two. McCook, with Davis, Sheridan, and Wilder, being thrown off to the right; Crittenden, except one brigade of Wood's, being broken in pieces, and Thomas, with his indomitable corps, and Johnson's division of McCook's remaining alone upon the left. Thomas' division—Negley's Brannan's and Baird's had been fearfully shaken and much scattered by the fight over the log works, and Reynolds' was the only one that retired in tolerable order.

Retreat was now the only resort left, and the whole disorganized mass of our troops fell back over the road to Rossville. Crowds of stragglers, in moblike disorder, made good speed toward Chattanooga with the exceptions of Sheridan, Davis, and Wilder, who cut off from the centre, still straggled as best they could. On the right the division of Baird, Reynolds, Negley, and Brannan, and Harker's brigade of of Wood's division, alone retained cohesiveness, and took a position along the base of Missionary Mountains, where the Rossville road debouches from them, for another fight. The line was formed so that the left rested upon the Lafayette road, and the right of the gap represented an arc of a circle, and a southeast hill about its centre formed the key to the position.

Between two and three o'clock the enemy appeared on the Lafayette road, and, moving by the left flank, soon formed for another attack. At first they directed a heavy fire of musketry and artilery upon our positions, as though menacing to dispirit its defenders before coming to an assault; but the ten thousand or twelve thousand men that confronted them felt that the fate of the Army of the Cumberland, and, in a great measure, that of the Union, depended upon the repulse of the enemy, and when the rebel lines finally came repeatedly to the attack, they advanced but to recoil with severe loss. Our troops were formed in two lines upon the crest, and, firing one after the other, they kept up an unbroken fusilade with telling effect. The enemy consisting of Polk's corps, were not only repelled, but thrown in such disorder that Turchin's brigade and other portions of the line followed, and took several hundred prisoners. Toward sunset the enemy were driven back to the position they took when filing out of the Lafayette road, and abandoned the contest.

When Thomas' division was most sorely pressed during the afternoon, and it looked at one time as though they would again have to succumb to superior numbers, they were gladdened and encouraged by the advent, on the right, of Mitchell's and Whitaker's brigades, of the reserve corps, under the command of General Granger himself. With this accession of strength, our ability to maintain our position was no longer doubted. Soon after General Granger had reported to General Thomas, his two brigades were sent out on the road, under command of General Steadman, to retake an ammunition train that had fallen into the hands of the enemy. They came upon a large rebel force, and after a severe conflict drove them away.

While General Thomas was making his gallant fight, Sheridan and Davis had managed, after being much cut up, to work their way to the Rossville road with the remnants of their divisions, and falling back in the direction of Chattanooga. At night General Thomas fell back te Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, after bringing away all the wounded, transportation, and other material within reach.

While the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawn battle, that of Sunday resulted in a disastrous defeat. The failure of the first day was partly due to the greater numerical strength of the enemy, and partly to the deficient formation of our line of battle. That of the second is justly ascribed to improper tactics on the battle field, and above all to the absence of command. The inspiring example set, and influence exercised by, the commander-in-chief at Stone river were wanting—he having been compelled to leave the field and return to Chattanooga before the action was over. The early disappearance of two corps commanders from the field also made a demoralizing impression. The loyal people certainly have cause for self congratulation that the Army of the Cumberland was not completly destroyed, and owe profound gratitude to Gen. Thomas and those under him that saved it.

Our losses are great. That in killed, wounded, and missing will probably reach ten thousand. Of artillery, we are less some fifty pieces, mostly lost in Sunday. Of wagons, loaded with ammunition and supplies, ambulence, &c we have lost a great number. They were abandoned in the retreat on Sunday.

Gen. Rosecrans and his lieutenants were busily engaged on Monday in strengthening their position by field works, and reorganizing their commands.

While the army itself may be considered safe enough, it is most certain that if the enemy have the advantage of greater numbers flanking movements will compel Rosecrans to retreat across the Tennesee, in case reinforcements should not promptly reach him.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 23]

On the authority of a gentleman who arrived at Marietta, from the vicinity of Clarksville, yesterday, the Rebel gives us some important intelligence as to the movements of the Federals. His intelligence from Clarksville, on the Cumberland, is up to Monday a week ago, and is to the effect that Rosecrans is being heavily reinforced by Grant, and that large numbers of troops are landed daily at Clarksville, to which point on the Cumberland steamboat navigation is still open. The troops are marched from that point to Nashville, and there take the railroad to Murfreesboro, where they rest one day, and then proceed to the Tennessee river, other arrivals taking their place. The reinforcements were arriving at Clarksville at the rate of from a regiment to a brigade per day, and the stream was continuous and uninterrupted.

THE DEPTH OF SPACE.—In 1837, Professor Bessel, of Germany, commenced a series of astronomical measures for getting the exact distance of the fixed stars, a thing that had never been done. The instrument which he used in connection with a powerful telescope, in his experiments was a heliometer (sunmeasurer.) After three years' hard labor he was so fortunate as to obtain a parallax, but so minute, that he could hardly trust his reputation upon it. But after repeated trials and working out the result, he was fully satisfied that he could give the true distance to 61 Cygni. But who can comprehend this immense distance? We can only convey an idea to the mind of this distance, by the fact that light, which travels 12,000,000 of miles a minute, requires not less than ten years to reach us! Just let any one try to take in the idea. One hour would give 720,000,000 of miles; one year, then —8760 hours—this gives 6,307,000,000 and this multiplied by ten, gives 63,672, 000,000,000.

This, according to Bessel, is the distance of the nearest fixed star to the sun. All astronomers confirm the correctness of Prof. Bssel's calculations. But this distance, great as it is, is nothing to be compared to the distance of the Milky Way. Sir Wm Herschell says that the stars or suns that compose the Milky Way are so very remote that it requires light, going at the rate of 12,000,000 of miles in a minute, 120,000 years to reach the earth. And he says there are stars, or rather nebulae, five hundred times more remote! Now make your calculation: 120,000 years reduced to minutes, and multiply that sum by 12,-000,000, and the product by 500. What an overwhelming idea! The mind sinks under such a thought; we can't realize it; it is too vast even for comprehension.—David says, Psalm ciii: 19: "The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens, and his kingdom (or government) ruleth over all."

BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORNAMENT.—An exchange has seen, in the parlor of a friend, a very beautiful conceit. It is, of course the fancy of a lady, and consists of the burr of a pine tree placed in a wine glass half full of water, and from between the different layers of the burr are shooting forth green blades, bright, beautiful, refreshing. For a little thing we have seen nothing that so pleased us by its beauty and novelty, and the secret is this; the burr was found dry and open, the different cireles were sprinkled with grass seed, and it was placed in a wine glass with water, as above. In a few days the moisture and nourishment gave the burr life and health; the different circles closed and buried within themselves the grass seed, and a few days more gave to the seed also life, sprout and growth, and now a pyramid of living green, beautifully relieved by the sombre hue of the burr, is the result—as pretty and novel a parlor ornament as we have for a long while seen.

☞ A French Canadian, in Waterville, Maine, wishing to express his contempt for a man with whom he had a difficulty by calling him a Copperhead, and not being able to think of the name; said: "You d—d old cent!"

☞ "Sam, why don't you talk to massa, and tell him to lay up treasures in Heaven?" "What for? What de use of laying up treasures dare, where he never see 'em again?"

☞ An Iowa regiment has a rule that any man who utters an oath shall read a chapter in the Bible. Several have got nearly through the Old Testament.

THE WHIG.

The only Unconditional Union Paper in town.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

Union Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Union County Ticket.

For Assembly,
R. A. McMURTRIE.
District Attorney,
JOHN, H. KEATLEY,
Commissioner,
GEORGE W. HEWIT,
Director of the Poor,
SAMUEL JONES,
Auditor,
ALEXANDER KNOX 3 years,
G. W. REED, 1 year

When Will This War End?

This war will end—if the present Administration continues—when the people of the Southern States acknowledge the indissolubility of the Union, and the Constitution, supreme; and, we presume, no union man would desire its end sooner. Our liberties were gained, in the first instance, by the North, including of the South, Virginia and Maryland; but, so far as the Carolinas are concerned, there were far greater efforts made by them to bring the North under the yoke of England, than they ever made in any war to aid the North or the Union. It is true, there were some noble spirits in the Carolinas, during the Revolutionary war, such as Marion and Sumpter, Laurens and Jasper, Rutledge and the Horrys, James and McDonald, Snipes and Newton, who did all they could for Freedom's cause; but then they could never get a respectable amount of men only as they were sent from the North. South Carolina was tory then and is traitor now.

At the close of that war the torys' property was confiscated by the wisest and best men of our country, and with great difficulty, South Carolina gained admission into the Union. Almost immediately after this, she began to be turbulent and unruly and troublesome, and has continued so untill the present time; and at the beginning of this rebellion led off the dance by firing the first gun on union men; and where is the union man would vote for a man like Woodward, who is doing all he can to forward the success of those turbulent denizens of the South who are trying to destroy the union, by destroying the "mud-sills" (*as they call working men*) of the North; but who are, in reality, the pillars of our country, and the props of our liberty temple? Upon the election of Woodward—if such should be the fate of Pennsylvania—it will infuse new life and vigor into the southern demagogues, as they are looking forward with great anxiety to our coming election; and they will infuse new life, vigor, and hope into their deluded and desponding followers; and these backed by the secret machinations of a state Governer friendly to their cause and interests will retard the war, and when it will end, the most sagacious cannot tell—cannot form a definite idea.

But if Andrew G. Curtin is elected, they know, at once, that they have nothing further to hope from this State, and being already dispirited with the halter looming up before them, they cannot deceive their followers much longer, and then, in a few short months, the stars and the stripes—the flag of the brave and the banner of the free—will float over the entire Union, and then the war will end and then, those of your sons and brothers, Pennsylvanians, whom Woodward has declared not citizens of the United States, will be pointed out by every man as the saviors of their country, and the pride and glory of their age and race.

A humnug—The report that France had recognized the Southern Confederacy. France never has, and—from all accounts—never will do a thing of that kind.

Democrats Read.

To vote for Judge Woodward is to vote against the suppression of the Rebellion, against the Union, and for Secession, for the bogus Confederacy, for Jeff Davis and the whole brood of perjured traitors and conspirators, for the recognition of the Confederacy, for the destruction of our glorious Union; to disgrace and dishonor our gallant armies in the field; for universal anarchy and confusion, for primeval chaos and night.

The last hope of the Rebellion, as the leaders themselves say, is in their Northern friends. The Rebellion would never have been commenced in the world, but for the assurance of aid from France, from England, and from a portion of the Democratic party in the North; but they have not as yet *fully* redeemed the promises made to Jeff Davis in 1860, in the letter of Franklin Pierce, and the speech of Geo. W. Woodward. Pierce promised Jeff. that "the fighting will not be on Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our states, between the two classes of citizens refered to."—And although this did take place in New York city, New Haven, Troy, and some other places about the same time, and by evident preconcert, yet the Northern Copperheads also have heretofore failed to redeem, substantially, their promises.

The fighting was to be *general at the North*, and *when* Jeff and the conspirators drew the first blood so overwhelming was the outbreak of popular indignation and patriotism pervading the honest masses of all parties, when Sumpter fell, and when the stripes and stars were dishonored by the traitors, that the copperheads were utterly *cowed*, and most of them actually joined in the patriotic outburst of popular feeling.

The Message of their fast friend, James Buchanan, failed to accomplish, as they were designed to do, a peaceful dissolution of the Government—we repeat, therefore, that the Northern Copperheads have up to this time failed substantially in their promises. But from present indications, they are resolved at last, in bloody earnest, to redeem their pledges, by electing Woodward and Vallandigham, the chief Magistrates of Pennsylvania and Ohio. This is the latest hope of the Rebellion, and we find Jeff accordingly, through his journals, urging Lee to advance on Pennsylvania again, and to desolate and lay her waste, in order to aid his friends to elect Judge Woodward. shall it be done? Freemen of Pennsylvania, answer on next Tuesday, and in tones loud as seven-fold thunders!

Read And Ponder.

The time is close at hand when you will be called upon to decide upon the weal or woe of Pennsylvania. You have presented to you, for your suffrages for the gubernatorial chair, Andrew G. Curtin, who is the friend of the soldier—of the laboring man—of the constitution—of law—of order; and who has paid off a large amount of the STATE DEBT notwithstanding the stormy period in which he has held the reins of government, and George W. Woodward, who has declared by his decision, as Chief Justice of the United States, that your sons and brothers who are in the army defending your laws; throwing themselves between you and danger; protecting your distant homes from the ruthless hands of an invading and murderous foe, and, while you are enjoying the comforts of home, suffering the privations of a camp-life, are not citizens of the United States. Now, this of itself should cause every lover of his country—every wisher for her future wellfare—every one who desires Pennsylvania's honor to be maintained, to vote for ANDREW G. CURTIN.

"But," says the Opposition—or some of it, at least, "the present Administration brought on the war." Now every intelligent democrat knows better, and many acknowledge it. Every President that the United States have had since they became indipendant states, with the exceptions of the Adams', Van Buren, Filmore, Buchanan, and Lincoln, has been a son of the South; but that fabric which has stood for eighty years was never molested upon the result of an election, until the South found itself in the minority, and did not get the man of their choice; and then before Lincoln took his seat or Curtin came into power, struck the first blow at the liberties and constitution of our country, which had been purchased by the blood of our forefathers and embalmed in the memory of patriots, and during the remainder of the administration of an imbecile old man, continued to strike blow after blow until Lincoln, aided by Curtin, gave them an effectual check, has made the infernal Escutcheon of Rebellion trail frequently in the dust, while the only thing Woodward ever done was intended to weaken the efforts made to protect your homes, your families, and your property; and to declare your defenders—your sons and brothers—NO CITIZENS of the United States.

Union Men,

Be at your post on next Tuesday, at which time the WEAL OR WOE of the UNION in Pennsylvania and Ohio is to be decided upon!

Union men, are you acting? Recollect that on that day you are expected to defeat

1st. BIGOTS

Who will neither reason nor listen to reason;

2d. AMBITIOUS MEN,

Who would overthrow country, friends, honor and religion,—if possible—to carry out their nefarious plans;

3d. ENEMIES TO THE UNION,

Whose narrow souls are so environed by State lines as to cause them to repudiate the general Government, upon which the safety of the States depends, and thus justify and aid rebellion;

4th. COWARDS,

Who try to do by the election what they have not courage to try by the sword;

5th. IMPUDENT TRAITORS,

Who manifest grief at the country's success; and joy at its reverses; oppose the Government in its efforts to root out treason and quell this infernal rebellion. When stern justice is administered, they call it tyranical—when mild measures are used, they call it imbecile and hypocritic, and would prefer Jeff. Davis to either Lincoln or Curtin: These are the men you wish to defeat at the election.

Then be at your posts—let nothing short of sickness prevent your being at the election. It is your last chance to show to the world that Pennsylvania has enough of UNION MEN to defeat every effort made to destroy the glorious heritage left us by the patriots of former years; then UNION MEN—REPUBLICANS and DEMOCRATS—be on the alert, and come up in a united phalanx, to the rescue of our glorious Pennsylvania.

Jesse R. Crawford.

There was a gentleman stepped into our office this morning, and, in the course of conversation, informed us that Jesse R. Crawford was a Curtin man. Well, we knew that it was not true, and thought every body else knew it too; for we could not conceive how any person could be so thoughtless, as to suppose a Curtin man on the Woodward ticket. But we wanted to know what authority he had for such a belief. "Well," said he, "Mr. John A. Lemon informed all about the Portage Works of the matter; and assured them that it was true." Now we happen to know that a great many about the Portage Works, would almost sooner cut off their hands, than vote for Woodward or a Woodward man, and from what we know of John A. Lemon—which is but little—we have always thought him a clever, gentlemanly man; but if it be true that he did tell the Portage people so, he told them what he knew in his own heart not to be true, and showed that he placed a very low estimate on the good sense of the intelligent people about the Portage Works, when he supposed that they were dumb enough—ignorant enough to suppose that Jesse Crawford was a Curtin man, and yet a candidate of the democratic party, on the Woodward ticket. Now, Voters, let John A. Lemon, or anybody else, give you a ticket, you examine it before you vote, and don't let any body deceive you. Mr. Jesse R. Crawford is a Woodward man.

Read This.

Gov. Curtin, notwithstanding the war, has paid nearly a million dollars of our State debt. Judge Woodward, by assuming the rebel debt, would more than double our present taxes. This fact, now a chapter in the history of as glorious and as just an administration as ever directed the official affairs of the State of Pennsylvania, annoys our copperhead opponents exceedingly. And yet Gov. Curtin, by the wise policy of his administration—by his thrift and economy—by the statesmanship with which he has guided the State Government, has enable the proper agents of the Commonwealth to reduce the State debt nearly a million of dollars. The fact is on the record, and the result is too immense to be affected by locofoco lying.

FREE SPEECH!—The Woodward men *ought* to plead and contend for this right. They are the proper person to do so. Woodward says in support of it:

"To think against Slavery is a sin—*to talk against it* IS A CRIME."

Our County Ticket.

We remind the Union men of Blair county, that it is their duty to give our excellent County Ticket a cordial support at the coming electio. This campaign admonishes us of the importance of making one united effort to carry the election by an overwhelming majority. This we cannot do if we suffer our attention and efforts to be drawn away from the candidates of our principles.

We have a ticket composed of unexceptionable men and however we may desire "to pay a neighbor a day in harvest," let us postpone it "for a more convient season:"

There never was an election in Pennsylvania, fraught with such tremendous results as the one to be held on next Tuesday. Let the Union men carry it and our Country may be considered safe; let the anti-Government party triumph, and Heaven only knows what will become of us.

Then, rally around your Ticket and do your best for its success,

WHY IS IT.—We hear of hundreds of intelligent Democrats coming over to the support of the Government, Curtin and Agnew, while we have yet to hear of one Union man joining the Copperhead party. Why is it? It is because the masses of the people are coming up to the exigency of the times, and are determined that the Union shall not be destroyed by a band of traitors.

THE PEACE PARTY AND THE REBELS.—The *Augusta* (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says:

"We still have great expectations from the peace men of the North and the explosive wrath of the opposition masses, but we were never more firmly convinced than now of the essential importance of thick, fast and heavy blows from the Confederate armies, in order to give vitalitity, system and organization to the peace men, and to unloose the fierce impulses of the enthralled and terrorized people. Mr. Vallandigham himself, as we have heard, most emphatically declared that the success of Southern arms alone could give strength and consistency to the peace movement; and we verily believe that if Vicksburg had been held and Lee had thoroughly defeated Meade on his own ground, the Wood's and Cox's and Vallandigham's and their followers would to-day have been rampant for peace and separation and that not one drafted man would ever have worn the United States uniform—the livery of a hireling or degraded soldier—in the city of New York. But Vicksburg fell and Lee failed to overwhelm Meade, and so the peace men are as mute as frightened mice, and the drafted rowdies are forced easily into the ranks."

Nor is this all. The Georgia rebel editor declares that something more than the mere possession of Tenessee is at stake in the contest between Bragg and Rosecrans. He says:

"The election for Governor of Ohio, takes place early in November, we believe, and the new Yankee Congress meets in December. In order favorably to effect the Ohio election and the organization and action of the new Congress, a majority of which is against the Republican party, but not firmly decided as to anything else, it is to the last degree essential that the Confederate armies win one or more decisive battles within the next thirty or sixty days. If Johnston and Bragg can defeat Rosecrans and Burnside, Charleston still holding out, if Lee, with his recruited army, can defeat Meade with all the aid of his new conscripts, demoralized and disaffected as they are represented, then we may expect the most favorable results in the Ohio election and Lincoln Congress. But unless something of the kind is accomplished speedily, then a long farewell to peace party—Vallandigham will be defeated, and Wood and his party paralyzed or over-awed in Congress, and peace postponed indefinitely without foreign aid."

Yes! There is no hope for the rebellion and its treacherous friends, bnt in the defeat of the national armies. Men of Ohio, of Pennsylvania, of New York, will you even then vote for the candidates of the rebels?

TREASON CROPPING OUT LARGELY.—H. Clymer, the Senator from Berks, and the same who was beaten but a few votes by Woodward for the Democratic nomination for Govenor, said recently in a speech at Somerset that

"If Woodward and Vallandigham were elected, with Seymour and Parker, they would unite in calling from the army the troops from their respective States, for the purpose of compelling the Administration to unite a convention of States to adjust our difficulties."

"Adjust our difficulties" with rebels who have already murdered a hundred thousand of the best men in the land? This is being done by Meade, Grant, Rosecrans, Banks, Burnside, Gilmore, Dahlgreen, and their five hundred thousand associates in arms. But we like the candor of the treason in the above extract. It has the merit, at least of candor, and proves the truth of the charge made on the floor of the Senate last winter, by Senator Lowry, that Mr. Clymer was "an honest traitor!"

THE ALLIES OF THE REBELS.—*The Peace Party.*—Let the people bear it in mind that the men who oppose the war are practically the allies of the rebels. Lieut. Maury, the traitor, now in command of the Confederate Pirate-craft Georgia, in his recent letter to the *London Times*, says:

"Other agents have to be called into play. What are they? Let us inquire. They are divisions in the camp of the enemy, dissension among the people of the North. There is already a peace party there. All the embarrasments with which that party can surround Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the war party of the North, operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South."

Woodward's Position.

Evidences continue to accumulate that Judge Woodward not only is not in active sympathy with the war for the Union, but that he is opposed to it, and coincides in his views with the peace-at-any-price party. No man entertaining such preposterous notions as he does on the subject of slavery, abstractly considered, could fail to give his sympathy to a rebellion whose basis is slavery, however much he might be disposed to favor the re-establishment of a Union in which slavery should again be predominant. And this might be supposed to indicate the measure of Judge Woodward's loyalty. But it does not, if we are to believe the revelations made in his letters and speeches, and in his conversations as reported by reliable authority. These stamp the Northern cause as "malignant fanticism," hold up the movement of the south as purely one of self defense, and renounce all living sympathy with our heroic soldiers who have won so much glory in this war for the national standard.

We defy any one who writes and speaks as Judge Woodward does to entertain a cordial feeling in favor of the war in any way. The thing is an impossibility; and when he and his friends ask us to believe that, while repudiating the whole policy of the government, and seeking to make it a stigma that we have undertaken a war for the Union, he still can be fitted to hold a position in which he would have to contribute largely to this very war, they are guilty of an effort to practise a great deception upon the people of the State.

Should he be rejected by the commonwealth, as he will be undoubtedly by a majority that will astonish him, with what sort of face can he hold on to the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, a post which ought pre-eminently to be filled only by a loyal, national patriotic, and upright man. If he is not fit to be Governor because of his lack of loyalty and patriotism; he cannot be a proper man for Supreme Judge. But the trickery of his party required that he should place himself in this contemptible position, and refuse to resign, because Governor Curtin would have the appointment of his successor.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TRUE DEMOCRATS.—The true Democrats of the North have everywhere refused to trail their flag through the sloughs in which factious malcontents have aspired to lead them; have refused to become for one moment the apologists or advocates of a rebellion having as its capital aim the destruction of liberty and the overthrow of all institutions which symbolize or guaranty it. It is in this spirit that we find the true men of the Democratic party in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and other States rejecting with contempt the platform and nominations of the copperhead politicans who have seized the management of the organization. In all these States, conventions of democrats, including many of the strongest and purest men in the party, have been held, and each has declared in emphatic terms for the prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the government on the foundations of liberty and justice, and has pronounced against all measures and movements looking to the embarrassment in any degree whatever of the national cause. Each has shown a determination to stand by the Union, no matter what interest outside of that may perish.—*New York Evening Post.*

Let It Be Remembered.

That this wicked Rebellion would have been crushed out at least eighteen months ago, and neither the first nor second draft would have been nessary, if it had not been for the aid given to the Rebels by their Northern simpathizers and supporters. —There is not a soldier in the Army who has served for the last two years, nor a leader of the Rebellion in the South that will not corroborate this assertion.

The prolongation of the war for the last eighteen months has sacrificed at least TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND LIVES, created an additional debt of about EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and filled the land with widows and orphans.

We challenge any honest man to contradict these assertions.

Judge Woodward on foreigners.

I was deligate in the convention in which Judge Woodward offered an amendment to disfranchise foreigners. I remember distinctly Judge Woodward to say that he had long believed that foreigners should not be allowed to vote; and now it grieves me much to see that nine tenths of the voters of his party are foreigners. Will not these blind men ever see the light? But though they should vote for him, he could not prevail. The election was already secured and Gov. Curtin and the country might be congratulated in advance.

Hon. T. Stevens.

UNION MEN.—It is not enough that the Union tickets shall succeed—the National cause needs the moral influence of overwhelming majorities. To have Vallandigham barely beaten in Ohio is like fighting a drawn battle with Lee for the possession of Philadelphia, or with Bragg for Louisville. The supporters of Vallandigham are at heart with Jeff. Davis, and Lieut. Maury in Europe openly and reasonably counts on Val's vote as so much rebel capital on his anticipated election as a clear rebel triumph. Woodward in Pennsylvania is less openly and indisputably committed to the rebels, but his heart is with them. He publicly pronounced slavery, an incalculable blessing." He foreshadowed the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and justified it in advance of its outbreak. He expressed a desire that, if disunion should take place, "the line should be drawn North of Pennsylvania"—in other words, he wanted his State to go with the rebels, as Seymour desired that New York should.

HENRY CLAY ON SLAVERY.—"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will not aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage," said Mr. Clay.

Alluding to the time the above sentiment was uttered, Thomas H. Benton says:

"That was a proud day. I could have wished that I had spoken the same words, I speak them now, telling you they were his, and adopting them as my own."

The man who respects the above statement at this day, is called a black-mouthed abolitionist by the vermin crawling on the dead body of the old Democratic party—by such shameless demagogues as Frank Hughes and his echo, the Danville *Intelligencer.*

A REBEL COLONEL ON 'PEACE'.—The *Richmond Sentinel* publishes a card from Colonel Robert C. Hill, of the Forty-eight North Carolina regiment, in which he says:

"I am opposed to peace on any terms short of a submission of the federals to such terms as we may dictate; which, in my opinion, should be Mason's and Dixon's line as boundary, the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi below Cairo, full indemnification for all the negroes stolen and property destroyed, the restoration of Fortress Monroe, Jefferson, Key West, and all other strongholds which may have fallen into their possession during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war until the now existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces from mere rottenness and want of cohesion when we will step in as the only first-class power on the western hemisphere, and take posession of the pieces as subjugated and conquered provinces."

These are the people who are to be conciliated by soft words.

WOODWARD WORSE THAN VALLANDIGHAM.—An exchange paper says: "A gentlemen of the highest position and character, who lives very near to Judge Woodward, informs us that while the standing of the Judge as a neighbor and private citizen is above reproach, he is known to be one of the most unyielding advocates of the South that can be found upon Northern soil. He is not only an original friend of secession, but is just as devoted to it now as he was in the beginning. Our informant says that his position is even worse than that of Vallandigham, but it is not so notoriously known. Of the two he would prefer Vallandigham for Governor of Pennsylvania. This is not hearsay evidence, but is derived from the daily conversation and declarations of Judge Woodward himself."

IF THE DEMOCRACY mean Union, why is it that the pro-Southern journals of Europe declare that the success of that party will prove that the North is tired of the war, and willing to recognize the independence of the South?—Why is it that the Southern papers affirm that Mr. Vallandigham's election will teach the Administration that the rebellion cannot be put down? These are questions no Democratic paper dares to answer. The loyal votes will give the true reply.

The gallant Gen. F. Sigle' the hero of Pea Ridge and other battles, attended a Union meeting at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, and made a telling speech in favor of Curtin, Agnew and the Union.

A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
oct10-2m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist.
oct.10-3m. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞What provokes some people most? To agree with them. Why? We don't know.

☞Who talk the most about other people? Those who know the least about other people.

☞What indicates want of wit? Meddling in other people's affairs.

☞Where is he? The Editor of the Educational Column in the Bedford Inquirer.

Thanks—To the numerous friends who have eulogized the Whig.—'Aint spiteful at those who didn't

☞"We make our most gracious bow, &c".—*Williamsburg,*

Our hat off to you, Sir, hoping your shadow may always *git bigger* until you flourish like a green baize tree.

☞We have understood that the sermon on slavery, preached in the Lutheran church, in this place, two Sundays ago, was a master piece of clerical work. We regret that we could not get there to hear it.

☞Doctor G. W. Smith's residence is on Allegheny street, one door east of the Catholic school, where he may be found when not in his office or professionally engaged.

What is the use of a bell? To enable you to find the goat.

Why does a bell sound? Because it has a long tongue and is empty.

Not worth minding—a long tongue.

Will be decided next Tuesday—The question of who is to be Pennsylvania's Governor.

Anxious—Many who hope that Woodward will be elected.

Got two buckles on the lungs—Mrs. Partington's neighbor,—also the brown creatures.

Looks nice—That new hat got for the wedding.

Wet—The rain we had—quite wet.

☞When we happen to be sick and can't issue, it is nonsense for one that don't take the Whig to say, that we have lost all the subscribers.

Rather early—That sleighing which came off in one of the streets of Hollidaysburg last week; for we judge, dust is not as good to sleigh in as snow.

We are still getting subscribers; but have no objections to more.

☞See Mr Ballenberg's Advertisement We were in his store and mustsay that he has a most splendid assortment of goods; he is most gentlemanly in his deportment, and informs us that he sells goods ☞20 per cent cheaper than they can be gotten any place else. Call and see him.

☞We were requested by a certain person in Hollidaysburg, to notice an affair that occurred a short time ago in Scotch Valley. We could not get to understand the matter rightly, until a few days ago, and now, all we have to say in regard to the matter, is that the Police Gazette, Casket, or Venus, is the place for such communications instead of the Whig, consequently, we decline publishing any thing of the kind.

☞The Altoona Tribune notices the political meetings in that place, in which it speaks of the eagerness of the people to hear Judge Shannon, knowing that he could enlighten them on some points that those who had never been democrats could not;—it also spoke of the fluency and ability of H. N. McCallister as a speaker, which was a deserved compliment to that gentleman.

Union Meeting in Altoona.

A Union meeting was held in Altoona on last Wednesday night, at which addresses were delivered by Ex-Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin, Major John Hicks of Duncansville, and Lieut. Col. Zink of Altoona. It is said by those present to have been the largest meeting ever held in Altoona, and the best attention given, and more interest manifested than was thought to be possible in such a dense mass of people. The speakers acquitted themselves most excellently.

Mr. Noble challenged refutation of his remarks, or proofs of anything to the contrary; but though some of the brightest of the opposition were present, none had the hardihood to pick up the gauntlet. Everything passed off well, and the Hollidaysburg delegation returned home *without the aid of wheel-barrows.*

Our brave "boys" in the army will rally round the flag, and the loyal freemen of the State will rally round the Soldiers' Friend.

German Meeting.

The Germans of Hollidaysburg and vicinity, met in the town hall on the evening of the 3d inst., and organized by electing Mr. Christian Houser, President of the meeting, and Messrs. Walker, Closs, Fogle, Olmus and Koontz, Vice Presidents, and H. B. Martin, Sec'y.

On motion Messrs. Rudell, Springer and Barrower were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

On motion, "Rally for the Union," was sung with a will; after which Major Frederick Freauff was called upon, and addressed the meeting in the German language in a speech of one hour's length; displaying the hideous colors of the present democratic party in the present crisis, and the Christian spirit of the present laborious Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, in the Hospital and battle field, and was listened to with profound interest, and occasionally cheered. After the speech was ended, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The crisis in which our adopted country now stands, requires every man to think well before he votes at the ensuing election; therefore we, Germans of Hollidaysburg and vicinity, in meeting assembled, have hereby resolved:

1st. That with the lamentable example of a German state confederacy in our Father-land; we can do nothing tending to a similar state of affairs in the home of our choice.

2nd. That every American citizen has only the choice left him between tried, proved, experienced, loyal A. G. Curtin, and that grand pro-slavery man, G. W. Woodward.

3d. That a man, who in 1837, proposed debarring forever after, from office and from the privilege of voting, all who should emigrate to this country after the year 1841; and who, in 1860, pronounced human slavery a "blessing," is not the choice of the progressive, freedom-loving citizens who, either before or since 1841, have came to this land of professed liberty.

4th. That from this day forth, we each, and every one of us, will not cease our efforts to spread this truth among our fellow Germans, by which means, alone, they can become of one heart and one mind, as to the candidate whom they shall support.

5th. That we heartily endorse the proceeding of President Lincoln in his "Emancipation Proclamation," as being a right step in the right direction.

Three cheers were then given for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew G. Curtin, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHRISTIAN HOUSER, Pres't.
H. B. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Curtin and the Soldiers.

For the Whig.

Camp of the 62d Reg't Pa. Vols.,
Near Culpepper, Va., Oct. 2d.

As we have been prevented, by a democratic cabal, from enjoying the privilege of the elective franchise, for the simple crime of fighting for our country defending our homes, we concluded to take a vote among ourselves; and show the friends at home, what the feeling of the army is in regard to this important question.

CAMP 62nd Reg. P. V., Sept. 29th 1863.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify upon honor that the following is the correct vote of Co M, 62d Reg't P. V., for Governor of Pennsylvania, as taken this day:

CURTIN.....34
WOODWARD,.....10

CURTIN'S MAJORITY.....24

JOHN R. GARDEN,
2d Lieut. Co. M, 62d P. V.
M C. WILSON,
2d Sergt. Co. M, 62d P. V
JOHN MUFFTY,
4th Sergt. Co. M, 62d P. V.

Six of the 10 who voted for Woodward are new men who have just come among us and have not got the rough edges worn off yet.

Out of eight companies in the regiment who have voted, Curtin received 271 votes, Woodward 60, (10 being new men,) Curtin's maj. 211. Many may suppose that this was an affair got up among the officers, but such is not the case. In a majority of the companies the officers took no part in it, and in some cases even frowned upon it. So our friends can regard it as a fair expression of the choice of the rank and file. It must also be borne in mind that this is an old democratic regiment, organized by the gallant Col. Sam'l W. Black, who fell so nobly at Gaines Mills. He was one of the most popular democrats in the state, and naturally gathered around him his old friends and admirers. VETERAN.

☞Capt. Nixon of Co. K, 84th Regt. Pa Vols., sends to the Altoona Tribune the vote of the glorious old 84th, and is as follows:

Curtin, **203**, Woodward, **60**—Curtin's majority, **143.**

Letter from Camp Curtin.

CAMP CURTIN, Harrisburg, Sept. 30.

Dear Whig:—This morning, as I have a little time to myself, I thought I would give you a few of the items about Camp Curtin. There is in camp here, two companies most full, which are parts of the new Battalion for the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the beauty of it is, out of 90 volunteers, or votables in Camp, 89 are for A. G. Curtin, and I think by the 2nd Tuesday in October, the remaining one will be in *his* right mind (*we think so to Ed*) and give the soldiers' friend, A. G. Curtin *his* vote as every other votable in camp will do. Capt. J. M. Bell of Altoona, is our Captain. He is a gentleman in ev'ry respect. He is an old soger and knows his buisness; and here, also, is Maj. George F. McCabe of Huntingdon, of the 13th cavalry, a whole souled fellow, who is not above talking with a high private—such as your humble servant is, though it be in the rear ranks—nor with other decent man (*that shows him to be a man of sense Ed.*) We had a few Johny rebs here last week in the guard house, and also some 25 or 30 deserters; but they are about all sent off now. I went as one of the guards to Baltimore with them. I was up on the Washington monument which is 228 steps from bottom to top—and had a fair view of the City. No more at present, but remain yours, &c. A. F. MORTIMOR.

"The Abolitionists have all the Dunkards and Menonites to vote with them; men who, Good God! do not know that their Redeemer liveth."

So said the Hon. Isaac E. Heister in his speech at a Copperhead meeting at Manheim, Lancaster co, on Saturday, October 3d.

A Trade of Real Estate.

We understand that Maj. BROTHERLINE of the P. D. U. S. A. has exchanged some of his western land, situate in Carrell co., Ill., at $10 an acre with Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq., for the large three story brick dwelling house erected by Capt. Dan'l K. Ramey for J. R. Lowrie, Esq. on the lot adjoining the court house premises, on Allegheny street, in this place, at the sum of $6,500. This building originally cost $11000, to which Mr Lloyd added $1000. We think the Major has quite a bargain: soon it would sell for, at least, $12000. The elegant manner in which Capt. Ramey finished this house, went far to establish his well-earned fame as a mechanic and contractor.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c, of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

Sept. 12, 1863.-3 m.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE—All persons interested are hereby notified that the account of John Mock, Committee of Nancy Mock, a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for confirmation at Oct. Term, 1863

ANTHONY S. MORROW.
Oct. 3d, 1863.-3t. Prot'y.

Head-Quarters'
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

In Lloyd's Row, right opposite E. G. Price's New Store.

J. BALLENBERG

DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. oct7-3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court house, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, the 22d day of October, 1863, at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain four and a half adjoining lots of ground or Bason lots, situate and lying on the canal bason, in the new town plot lately laid out, adjoining the old town plot of Hollidaysburg, and numbered 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 therein. That is to say the whole of said Basin lots numbered 6, 7, 8, and 10 and the one undivided half part of said basin lot numbered 9, each of said basin lots being of the breadth of 87 feet on said canal basin and extending back at right angles to said canal basin to the Allegheny Portage Railroad, having thereon erected a large Frame Rolling Mill and Forge, with good Steam Engine, Rolls, Furnaces, &c., in good order and condition for the manufacture of Iron.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Thomas McNamara in and to all those two certain lots of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 118 feet on Market square and running back at right angles along Union street 160 feet to Bank alley, being lots No. 128 and 129 in the new town plot of said borough, having thereon erected 8 frame tenant houses, large enough to accommodate sixteen families.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas McNamara.

SAM'L McCAMANT, Shff.

Sept. 30, 1863.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 3.3m.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Common Pleas of Blair county.

Levi Hecht
vs
Simon Wilt
} No. 9. Oct. T., 1863. Ven. Ex.

The Auditor appointed to distribute the funds arising in the above execution will sit for that purpose in his office at Hollidaysburg on Saturday the 17th of October, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. where and when all parties concerned are notified to appear or forever be debarred from objecting to said distribution.

J. F. FREEAUFF, Auditor.

Oct 3.-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 26th day of October, A. D. 1863, at one o'clock p. m. of said day the following described Real Estate, to wit:

"All the right, title and interest of Samuel Dick in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Taylor township, Blair county, bounded by lands of Samuel Walters and Daniel Dick and others, containing ten acres more or less, and having thereon erected a one and a half story log dwelling house and one saw mill.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Dick.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of George Clugh in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Logan township, Blair county, containing thirteen acres and — perches, more or less, bounded on the north and west by lands of James Hutchison, and south by lands of Jacob Black, on the east by lands of Daniel Colclessor. Having thereon erected one frame and one log dwelling house, one frame grist mill and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Clugh.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Hartzell in and to all those certain two lots of ground situate in the town of Logan, in Logan township, Blair county, fronting fifty feet each on Hickory street, and running back one hundred and twenty feet to an alley; bounded on the east by property of Bernard Meneelis and on the west by Hester street; and having thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hartzell.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of Geo W Barker in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Logan township, Blair county, on route of the Altoona & Clearfield Plank Road & Turnpike, about 2 miles northwest of the Borough of Altoona, bounded on the north by land of Fredk. Yingling, on the east by land of Abrm. Rees, on the west and south by land of George Wehn, containing about ¾ acres of land, and having thereon erected a 1½ story log dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Barker.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of John Hays, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate on the south side of the canal basin, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in Blair county, fronting 110 feet on said canal basin and extending back along the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Plank Road 110 feet to lands of Daniel Young. Having thereon erected a steam tannery, including the engine, boilers and buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ALSO,

All his right, title and interest in and to all that certain half lot of ground lying and being in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county fronting 21 feet 9½ inches on Allegheny street (that is including half the wall of the house adjoining owned by Joseph Dysart) and extending back the same width 175 feet to Strawberry alley, adjoining on the northeast a five foot alley between said described lot as above and a lot of Dr. Crawford Irvine and on the southwest by another lot of Joseph Dysart, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house with a basement, a ground story and other improvements.

ALSO,

All his interest to the above described alley and all his interest in and to a brick drain running from a lot of J. L. Hemphill across the lot above described and between lots of Dr. C. Irvine and William Williams jr. to —— street, and held in common by said parties and said J L Hemphill—that is such portion of said drain as may be necessary to the full enjoyment of said premises.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hays.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Geo. W. Harris, dec'd, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Catharine township, Blair county, containing three hundred acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Wm Hammond and James Dell, on the southeast, Saml Isett and Mrs Hewit on the north, by lands of the heirs of Mrs Harris, dec'd, on the southwest; being known as the Morgan survey; having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and log barn.

ALSO,

All his right, title and interest in and to that certain other tract of land situate in Catharine township, containing two hundred acres more or less, bounded by the above described tract on the east and by lands of Mrs. Boyles on the south east, and by lands of Wm Hammond and George and Joshua Roller on the north west; being known as the Stewart survey; having thereon erected two two and one one and a half story log dwelling houses and a half log bank barn.

ALSO,

All his right, title and interest in and to all that certain lot of ground in the town of Williamsburg, Blair co., fronting 50 feet on Market street and extending back 175 feet to an alley; having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and a frame stable and other out buildings.

ALSO,

All his right, title and interest in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Williamsburg, Blair co. fronting 50 feet on Front or Market street and extending back 175 feet to an alley, being lot No. 45 in the plan of said town; having thereon erected a two story frame building and known as the Odd Fellows Hall.

ALSO,

All his right, title and interest in and to all that certain other lot of ground situate in the town of Williamsburg, Blair co, fronting 50 feet on Front or Market street and extending back 175 feet to an alley, it being lot No. 31 in the plan of said town; having thereon erected a two story brick and a two story frame dwelling houses.

ALSO,

All his right, title and interest in and to all those two other lots of ground, situate in the town of Williamsburg, each fronting 50 feet on front or Market street and extending back to the canal bssin, having thereon erected, a two story frame building, occupied as a store and dwelling and known as the "Boatman's Home."

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. W Harris, dec'd.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Simon Brotherline, in and to all that certain half lot of ground, situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting on Walnut street 30 feet and extending back 180 feet to Church alley, being the eastern half of lot No. 57 in the old town plot of said borough, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, a frame stable and slaughter house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon Brotherline.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of John Curtis in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land situate in Freedom township, Blair county, containing one acre (more or less) bounded on the west by lands of Edward McGraw, on the north east and south by lands of the Gap Furnace property, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Curtis

SAM'L McCAMANT, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Just Arrived:

A HEAVY SUPPLY OF

WINTER CLOTHING

AT

LOUIS GOLDMAN'S

Clothing Store, two doors north east of the American House. He sells clothing

10 per cent. Cheaper

than any other establishment in town, and of the very best quality. Give him a call.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.

Sept. 28th. 2m.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

Trial List for October Term, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Geo. W. Craham vs. Fox & Strouse.
Peter Hewits use vs. James Bell garnishe.
M. B. Hetherington vs. A. J. Patterson.
M'Namara's admrs vs. Wm. Lyon.
D. Goods use vs. D. Watson et al.
Dan'l K. Ramey vs. W. W. Jackson.
A. M. White & Co vs. R. M. Lemon & co.
Ed Isett vs. J. Watters Exrs.
Daniel Shannon vs. Geo. Wehn.
Sam'l W Rhodes admrs vs. Penna R R co.
Chaffee, Stout & Co. vs. A Patterson.
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr.
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh.
Com. for use of Deeter vs Deeter et al.
Jas Funk vs. Jos Smith.

SECOND WEEK.

Elmira Ritchie vs. John Stroup.
James McCahan vs Elliott & Miller.
H. Y. Brady vs. Jos K. Ely.
Peter Campbell vs. Same.
Esther Strayer vs. Walter & Strayer.
C Campbell & Bro. vs. Tyrone & Clearfield R R co.
Wm Innes admr. vs. Jno C Innes Exr.
E S Lytles use vs. Miller & Dannals.
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamarra.
J H & J R Vaugh vs The Franklin High School.
Jno Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona.
John C Parny vs Thos McNamara.
John C Parny vs. Same.
Geo Buchanan vs S E K Duncan.
Wm Shomo vs 1st Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg.
Geiger & Schenk vs C B Sink.
James M Kinsel vs. Benj Nugent.
James M Kinkead vs Blair Co. Fire Insurance co.
Wm Austice vs Geo. W. Stewart.
Jacob Besser vs. Veach & McGlain.
W A Fouse vs M Orlady's admr.
John Band vs D & J Confer.
Hofius admr for use vs Hy Leamer.
John Burger vs. Jacob B Bowser.
Pruner & Burley vs J Ebling's admr.
D Metz and Wife vs. Wm. Lantz.
Wm Vaughn vs Jno Derlin et al.
R B Johnston vs Jno Elliott et al
Kelly & Wife vs Wiest & Wife.
Same vs. Same.
John Neff admr vs Thomas Mays.
Philip Rourke vs. Jacob Pecht.
Hy Charles vs Paul Mauk.
Hacker, Regan & Winger vs John Sparr.
Chas Hughes vs. D C McCormick.
Michael Geuerm vs Wm Myers.

A. S. MORROW, Proty.

Prothonotary's Office, Oct. 3, 1863.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a house, lot, and blacksmith shop in East Sharpsburg Blair county.—Terms reasonable. If not sold before the first of January, it will then be for rent.

JOHN GWINNER.

Sept. 22d.—3m.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a *PRACTICAL MERCHANT.*

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Blair County to hear and decide upon exceptions filed to the account of Peter O'Hagan, executor of the Estate of James Conrad, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday the 17th day of October A. D. 1863, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

BEN. L. HEWIT, Auditor.

Sept. 28, '63.-3t.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

REBEL PRISONERS JOINING OUR ARMY.—A dispatch from Baltimore, says:—"About three hundred of the rebel prisoners captured at Gettysburg, and elsewhere, most of whom have been confined at Fort Delaware, arrived here and were after taking the oath of allegiance, &c., mustered into the Third Maryland Regiment. They are a fine looking body of men, and have seen much service. All appeared highly delighted with the idea of fighting for the old Stars and Stripes."

The Richmond Enquirer says: The sympathy for the Union and the desire for its reconstruction is as dead as in days of our triumphant march to the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and a single victory would reinstate oll the joy and hope that gleamed throughout the Confederacy in June, and revive among our enemies despair and despondency that existed after the fall of Winchester. No matter how discouraging the physical aspect of affairs may appear, as long as the moral courage of the people maintains unbroken in its proud defiance of the enemy, we shall have no cause to fear for our ultimate success.

The Confederate prisoners paroled at Vicksburg, belonging to Stevenson's divisions, have been officially notified of their exchange. The other Vicksburg prisoners were not exchanged, owing to the absence of their muster lists. General Stevenson's division are rendezvousing at present at Decatur. Bowen's division are at Demopolis. Not a hundred of this division, we learn, are absent.—*Augusta (Ga) Constitutionalist.*

☞"Josh, does the sun ever rise in the West." "Never."

"Never." "You don't say! Well, you wont catch me to emigrate to the West if it's always night there. I've a cousin who is always boasting how pleasant it is to be in that region, but it must be all moonshine."

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.
Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.
Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,
WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.
Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 28, 1863.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
April 1, 1863.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency,
Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Controller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, the eleventh day of Aug. 1863.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Aug. 29-2m. Controller of the Currency.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JO N CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JO N P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
July 11.-te.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.
AGENTS WANTED.
A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Maj. GEO. RAYMOND, of Hollidayscurg, will be an Independent candidate for the Legislature. He is loyal—having been the man who inaugurated the Republican party of this Congressional District, and will stand by the flag—right or wrong!
LOYAL MEN OF BLAIR COUNTY.
August 29, 1863.-te.

JOHN H. KEATLY.
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.
Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
489 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. Joe is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
17*th Assessment District of Penna,*
HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 8, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that the Annual Assessment of Excise taxes under the Excise Laws of the United States, for the 17th Collection District of Penna., has been completed, and that appeals will be received and determined, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessors on the following days, and at the places named, in accordance with section 15 of the Excise Law:

For the County of Huntingdon in said District, at the Jackson House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the County of Mifflin in said district at the office of Joseph Milliken, Esq.; Assistant Assessor, in the Borough of Lewistown, on Wednesday the 30th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county, embraced in the 7th division of said district, (Assistant Assessor John M. Bowman,) at the office of John M. Bowman, in the borough of Johnstown, on Thursday the 1st day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county embraced in the 8th and 9th divisions of said district (Assistant Assessors J. N. Roberts and John Porter,) at the office of J. N. Roberts in the borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 2nd day of October between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the county of Blair in said district, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 5th day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Notice is further given that the valuations and enumerations made and taken within and for said district may be examined by all persons concerned at the following named places, from this date up until the respective days for holding the appeals aforesaid:

Those taken within and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, at the office of Samuel G. Whittaker in the borough of Huntingdon.

Those taken within and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid at the office of Joseph Milliken, in the borough of Lewistown.

Those taken within and for the 7th division of said district in Cambria county, at the office of John M. Bowman, Assistant Assessor, in the borough of Johnstown.

Those taken within and for the 8th and 9th divisions of said district, in Cambria county, at the office of John N. Roberts, Assistant Assessor in the borough of Ebensburg.

Those taken within and for the county of Blair in the said distract, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in said county.

The attention of parties appealing is directed to the Proviso annexed to the 15th section of the Excise Law, which is as ollows:

"*Provided*, That the question to be determined by the assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the assessor, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN DEAN.
Assessor 17th Dist. Penna
Sept. 12.-3t.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Girard House,
PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.
KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
Aug. 29.-3m.

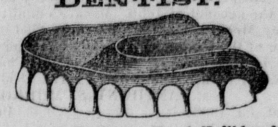
DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,
HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.
BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.
A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.
Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.
☞ For full particulars send for a circular.
Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.
OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.
AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg
CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.
Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, —new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.
ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apl 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Vegetable Extract,
A PURE TONIC.
Dr. Hoofland's
GERMAN BITTERS.
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.
Will Effectually Cure
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.
such
as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.
The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent
CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.
Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.
Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.
This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.
For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.
Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captoin R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.
I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.
Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.
☞ Price per bottle **75 cts.** or half dozen for $4.00.
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

PRICE AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with an extensive variety of
Boots and Shoes,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of
HATS & CAPS,
WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY
SHAWLS
From 75 Cents to $25.
PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST
RECEIVED,
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.
Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.
☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.
☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.